Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the heading beginning on page 2, line 15, with the following rewritten heading:

~~Disclosure of~~ Summary of the Invention

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Preferably, the width of each of the sub ground electrodes is specified as ~~length L~~ width L or longer. When the interval is "a", frequency of the electromagnetic wave is "f", dielectric constant of the dielectric is εr, light velocity is "c", and natural logarithm is "e", the interval "a" and the ~~length L~~width L satisfy the following equation (1).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Preferably, the rectangular waveguide further includes resistor layers formed, in regions apart from an inner end face of each of the sub ground electrodes more than the ~~length L~~width L, on both faces of each of the sub ground electrodes, and formed, in a region facing the regions, on each of the main ground electrodes.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In addition, in the rectangular waveguide according to the present invention, the width of each of the sub ground electrodes is specified as ~~length L~~width L or longer. When the interval is "a", frequency of the electromagnetic wave is "f", dielectric constant of the dielectric is εr, light velocity is "c", and natural logarithm is "e", the interval "a" and the

~~length L~~width L satisfy the above equation (1). In such a manner, the electromagnetic wave in the position apart from only by the ~~length~~ width (distance) L from the inner end face of each of the sub ground electrodes can be attenuated by 20 dB or more with reliability. As a result, the electromagnetic wave shielding performance can be increased sufficiently.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, in the rectangular waveguide according to the invention, resistor layers are formed, in regions apart from an inner end face of each of the sub ground electrodes more than the ~~length L,~~ width L, on both faces of each of the sub ground electrodes, and formed, in a region facing the regions, on each of the main ground electrodes. Consequently, the electromagnetic wave in the TE mode generated in the rectangular waveguide can be sufficiently attenuated by the resistor layers.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, the width (~~length~~ width along the X direction) of each of the sub ground electrodes 11 is specified to ~~length L~~width L or longer. When the frequency of the propagating electromagnetic wave is "f", dielectric constant of the dielectric block 4 is εr, light velocity is "c", and natural logarithm is "e", a interval "a" and the ~~length L~~width L satisfy the following equation (1). With the configuration, the side walls 3 enhances the shielding performance against the electromagnetic waves in the TM mode by attenuating the electromagnetic waves in the TM mode entered between the sub ground electrodes 11 and between the main ground electrode 2 and the sub ground electrode 11 by 20 dB or more in positions apart from the inner end faces of the sub ground electrodes 11 only by the ~~length~~

width (distance) L. The inner end face of the sub ground electrode 11 is the end face facing the region 5, of each sub ground electrode 11.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a resistor layer 13 is formed in each of an outside region apart from the inner end face by more than the ~~length L~~width L in both faces of each of the sub ground electrodes 11 and one face of each of the main ground electrodes 2 facing the outside region. In this case, the resistor layer 13 can be formed by, for example, an absorption resistor of a great loss. Further, on the outer end faces of the sub ground electrodes 11, wave absorbent layers 14 are formed on the outside of the side walls 3a and 3b so as to surround the pair of side walls 3 and the dielectric block 4. In this case, the wave absorbent layers 14 are formed so that their edges in the Y direction are in contact with the edges in the X direction of the main ground electrodes 2a and 2b. In other words, each of the wave absorbent layers 14 is formed in a state where it is suspended across the main ground electrodes 2a and 2b. In this case, the wave absorbent layer 14 has the function of absorbing electromagnetic wave energy (electric waves) and is made of, for example, one or more kinds of materials such as a conduction loss material, a magnetic loss material, and a dielectric loss material. As the conduction loss material, for example, carbon is used as a main material. As the magnetic loss material, for example, an oxide magnetic material is used as a main material. Alternatively, a metal magnetic material can be used. Further, as a dielectric loss material, for example, a barium titanate is used as a main material. The material of the wave absorbent layer 14 is not limited to the above. Not only existing materials but also arbitrary materials to be developed in future can be properly used.